

**SELECTIONS**  
FROM THE  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**  
PUBLISHED IN THE PUNJAB,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

**Received up to 24th August, 1872.**

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**POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).**

THE *Koh-i-Tur*, of the 6th August, notices a case of injustice, said to have happened in Pudopokur, in the Bengal Presidency. The particulars are these:—A person, while proceeding in haste on the Circular Road to see a monkey sport, happened to push against a chowkeedar who stood on the road, on which the latter knocked him down, beating him severely till he was senseless, and he died soon after. Nevertheless, the jury decided the case to be one of accidental death, and the offender was acquitted.

In its column of local news, the same paper takes exception to the appointment of Doctor Mahomed Buksh and Syud Nadir Ali Shah to superintend the druggists and apothecaries of the city (Lahore), in order to see that none of them sell unwholesome medicines. It is remarked that the doctor is himself unskilled in the knowledge of medicines, and that, therefore, his nomination is little likely to do any good. The editor would recommend the selection of some such person as Doctor Raheem Khan for the office.

He also takes this occasion to remark on the careless and indifferent way in which Doctor Mahomed Buksh is said to

discharge the duties of his proper office, *viz.*, as medical attendant to the students of the boarding-house attached to the Government School and the pupil teachers of the Normal School at Lahore, for which he receives fixed monthly allowances. As a proof of this, it is stated that one of the boarders having fallen sick, the headmaster of the Government School asked the doctor to take him under his treatment; but the doctor told him that the patient should be sent to the hospital. Accordingly, the poor boarder was conveyed to the hospital, where no care was taken of him, and he died on the 5th August.

The writer asks what the doctor is paid for if he thus declines to take the treatment of the students, for which he has been expressly appointed, into his own hands, and leaves them at the mercy of the hospital. He would also draw attention to the illiberal policy of paying the doctor out of the stipends of the pupil teachers of the Normal School—two annas a month being deducted from the allowance of each for the purpose, which is felt very hard by them.

The *Roznamcha*, of the 7th August, in its column of local news, states that a measurement of the land of the old cantonment (Lucknow) is being taken and several of the neighbouring villages have been added to it. The object is said to be to vacate the Dilkusha Cantonment, now occupied by the troops, and re-inhabit the old cantonment on account of its being more healthy.

The editor fails to see the use of the change.

The same paper, of the 10th August, reports that a daring case of robbery occurred in open day in Kakoree (Lucknow) on the 5th idem, at the house of a carpenter named Mukhna. The whole of the property in the house was carried away.

A correspondent of the *Mayo Gazette*, of the same date, gives credit to Ilahee Buksh, a gentleman of Peshawur, for having built a pucka bridge over the river Chundee, or, as it is

sometimes called, Barah, near the village of Chooch Gooju in Peshawur at a cost of Rs. 30,000. The want of such a bridge was greatly felt, because at times when it rained on the hills the river became impassable, in consequence of which not only had passengers to stay for several days together on the bank of the rivers before being able to cross it, but some of them used to be drowned.

The *Punjabi Akhbar*, of the same date, remarks that, in reviewing from time to time the *Annual Report of the Criminal Department of the Panjab* in that paper, one point which has been particularly noticed is that among the people of the province theft is looked upon as a glorious and heroic achievement, and that there are some tribes among them who have made it their profession and a means of obtaining their livelihood. Such being the case, it follows that crime must be prevalent in the province. The editor speaks particularly of the district of Shahpore, in some parts of which theft is regarded as an art among the common people, so that, however able and qualified their sons may be, they receive no esteem among their fellows until they have committed one or two thefts without being detected. It is only after they have displayed their skill in the practice that they are said to have made a start in life and are considered promising. The thefts are chiefly confined to cattle-stealing, but getting habituated to the crime in time causes most of them to turn out perfect thieves.

The writer thinks that the leading men of the district who have influence should exert themselves in putting a stop to this vicious and socially mischievous practice.

The *Koh-i-Nur*, of the same date, republishes from the *Punjab Government Gazette* the correspondence relative to the inquiries made by that Government on the subject of a statement which appeared in the *Selections* for the week ending 10th June last (*vide* page 286, para. 3) as to a European soldier having wantonly thrown a Native lad into the canal outside the Lahore Gate. These inquiries go to prove that the

statement rests on no grounds, and, accordingly, the editor of the *Koh-i-Nur* was asked to withdraw it. The latter replied by saying that no such statement appeared in his paper.\*

In its correspondence columns the same paper has the following :—

*Mooltan.*—In consequence of the prevalence of cholera in Lahore, all Native passengers coming from that city are detained at the Railway station by a police guard appointed for the purpose from 12 to 24 hours. The distress suffered by the poor people by such confinement may be imagined rather than described.

*Agra.*—Cholera is on the increase ; several persons—especially in Mohullah Gokulpoora—have been struck with palsy, or subjected to a spasmotic distortion of the face.

*Umritsur.*—Flights of locusts have been hovering in the surrounding villages, and have even laid eggs in some places. The editor remarks that unless prompt steps are taken by the authorities for removing the evil, as was done last year, there is fear of serious harm being done.

In its columns of local news, the same paper states that swarms of locusts have been hovering in numerous places, and have laid eggs. As their last resource, the people collect them in pits by means of thorns, and then cover them with mud. The writer is glad to find that crops have been very plentiful this year, so that, notwithstanding the ravages done by locusts, no great harm is likely to be done.

The *Marwar Gazette*, of the 12th August, in noticing the usefulness and importance of the office of Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press, thinks that in order to encourage the editors of Native newspapers, and ensure improvement in the character of the Native Press, the Government Reporter

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\* *N.B.*—The statement in question appeared in the *Koh-i-Tur* of the 28th May. By an oversight of the Press *Koh-i-Nur* was put down in the Selections for *Koh-i-Tur*, both in the text and the list appended to them.

would do well,—(1) to communicate instructions to the editors from time to time, pointing out the defects in their writings, and suggesting reforms and improvements ; (2) to assign grades to the newspapers published within his jurisdiction every year according to their merits ; (3) to grant certificates of approval to those of the editors who should display special merits, and whose opinions may seem to him to be worthy of approbation ; and (4) to ask Government to assign a special fund out of which to confer rewards on the most deserving among them.

A Jullundur correspondent of the *Koh-i-Tur*, of the 13th August, reports that from the 8th to the 10th of August, there was such a heavy storm of rain and wind in the city that 500 houses, *kutchha* as well as *pucka*, together with a large number of gardens, were destroyed, though fortunately no loss of life happened. Kot Keshin Chund especially came to grief, all the houses without the ramparts having been completely demolished. The magnificent building belonging to Lala Salik Ram, situated towards the west of the city at the roadside, which was built at a considerable cost, also fell down. In brief, about half of the city was covered with water, and all communication with it was stopped. The conduct of the police and the tehseldar and his subordinate officials in rendering aid to the suffering inhabitants in the midst of this calamity was praiseworthy.

The *Oudh Akhbar*, of the same date, learns from a correspondent at Burhampore that the people of that city are at present involved in great distress. Dengue fever is prevalent, so much so that scarcely any house is free from the disease. The price of grain continues to be high ; the *pandhri* tax is being collected with severity by Government, and, to add to these afflictions, trade is at a standstill, and workshops and manufactories have been closed. Not only do the things prepared command no sale in the city, but merchants from foreign cities and Native States no longer come to make pur-

chases, nor are any orders for goods received from them. This state of things has reduced the people to great poverty, so much so that half the city is starving, and both men and women no longer wear the costly and respectable garments which were used by them, but content themselves with poorer dresses.

A case of theft took place at the house of a prostitute named Didar Buksh, the particulars being these :—Thieves entered the apartment containing valuables by breaking through a wall, and carried away ornaments, cloths, and other property, valued in all at Rs. 2,000. The police, instead of trying to find out the thieves, searched the houses of the prostitute's friends and neighbours, where of course no trace of the theft could be found.

The *Nur-ul-Absár*, of the 15th August, devotes a long leader to the *Sheo-kottee Fair* annually held at Allahabad at a famous temple of Shiva which passes by that name. Next to the *Magh-mélâ*, this is the most important religious fair held at that sacred city. This year, in consequence of the prevalence of dengue fever, the local authorities feared lest the concourse of a large number of persons in one place should lead to a greater spread of the disease, and, under this apprehension, prohibited the fair; and the editor's object is to discuss the propriety of the course, and the results which followed from it under the peculiar circumstances which attended it. He begins by assuring the public, on the one hand, that the prohibition was issued simply in order to prevent the disease above referred to from becoming more general, rather than with a view to interdict their religious ceremony; and, on the other hand, by congratulating Government on its having in its Indian subjects a nation so obedient and loyal that 50,000 persons, at the lowest estimate, at a mere hint, willingly forsook an important religious observance. Such an assertion would have sounded better had it proceeded from the English local paper; but, unfortunately, it has passed it by in silence. The writer

considers it extremely blameable in the *Pioneer* that, while it is ever ready to exaggerate and bring before the public the slightest unbecoming act a Native may happen to perform, it should be mute on occasions which call forth the highest applause for Natives.

After these preliminary remarks, the editor goes on to say that though there can be no doubt that the prohibition was well-intentioned, it is at the same time right and proper to affirm that it was made at a time when it was too late. The result was that not only the people, but even Government had to suffer loss. All the public offices at Allahabad were kept closed on the day of the fair though no fair came off, so that one day's pay of Government employés, including officers like the chief justice and judges of the High Court, who draw high salaries, had to be paid for nothing. As for the people, thousands of them, who would derive profit from the sale of different articles at the fair, and most so confectioners, green-grocers, and sellers of milk and flowers, who lay out considerable money beforehand in preparing and collecting things, had to suffer great loss. Many of the confectioners had prepared as much as Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 worth of sweetmeats, all of which remained unsold. In consequence of this, not only had the poor men to undergo a heavy loss, but the very evil which the prohibition was intended to avoid occurred, for the large quantities of sweetmeats must have been sold for weeks, and produced bad effects on the health of the eaters.

In short, if the authorities had taken the precaution to issue the prohibition at least two days before, all these mischievous consequences would have been avoided. The writer blames the Municipal Commissioners of Allahabad for failing to give the necessary information to the authorities beforehand on occasions such as this, and takes this occasion again to prefer complaints against them for adopting measures which, instead of promoting the good of the people, serve only to ruin them.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 16 August, dwells on the usefulness of the *Gazettes* published by the several Local Governments and administrations and the Government of India in diffusing much valuable information among the public, and thinks that, in order to extend their utility, they should be distributed gratis to the editors of newspapers in each and all the presidencies, instead of to only a few of the editors of the presidency in which they are published, as is now the case. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces is praised for having adopted this liberal policy, a copy of the *North-Western Provinces Gazette* being supplied gratis to the editors of newspapers not only of the North-Western Provinces, but also those of the Punjab and Oudh during the last four or five years, and the writer is of opinion that His Honor's example should be followed by the governors of the other presidencies, as well as by the Government of India.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the same date, prefers Peshawur to Husun Abdal as the most suitable place for the proposed Punjab camp of exercise. It is remarked that, though Husun Abdal has the advantage of being situated between Rawulpindee and Attock, Peshawur is preferable to it for the following reasons :—

- (a) Because it has an extensive plain, which is the most important requirement for a camp of exercise.
- (b) Because it is the centre of the hilly range, so that the hill tribes will have an opportunity of enjoying the sight.
- (c) Because the climate of Peshawur is far superior to that of Husun Abdal, for which reason it has been a cantonment and encampment of the imperial troops ever since the old times.

The *Lauh-i-mahfuz*, of the same date, praises Gholam Chishtee Khan and Abdool Ghanee, gentlemen of Husun-pore, a town in the Moradabad district, for their liberality, of which the latter has given a convincing proof by endow-

ing for charitable purposes, a garden forty beegahs in area, which had been laid out by him on the Anoopshahr Road, and building a well at one of its extremities both for purposes of the garden and the benefit of travellers. As it is usual with Government to publish the names of persons who erect such works of public utility in the *Government Gazette*, the writer hopes that Abdool Ghanee's name will likewise be published in it ere long.

The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 20th August, in its columns of local news, reports the prevalence of thefts in the city ; but at the same time gives credit to the police for their exertions in the arrest of the offenders. As an instance of this, it is stated that on the night of the 13th August a notorious Afghan thief, one of the number whose mention has often been made in the *Selections*, was seized on the spot of burglary. The thief is said to have been attended by several of his comrades, and it was only after a fierce struggle, in which the *Jamadar* received a slight wound from a knife which the thief possessed, and the latter was also hurt, that the police succeeded in capturing the offender with the aid of the people of the mohulla in which the case happened.

The editor is afraid lest the thief be acquitted on the plea of being a dealer in horses, as persons of his party have been mistaken to be by the authorities. He would also point out the need of appointing an efficient police guard to go round the city at night.

#### POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Roznámcha*, of the 9th August, learns from the *Excelsior* that the Rao of Kutch has left the administration of his State entirely into the hands of his officials, who abuse their authority by practising great oppression on the people and taking bribes ; and that he takes no notice of the complaints preferred by the latter against this unlawful behaviour. This State of things has led the gentry to resolve on quitting the state and settling in some city where they may pass their life in ease.

The editor of the *Roznámcha* wonders that Government should be unaware of the grievances complained of, and should have only lately conferred on the Rao the tittle of G. C. S. I., but expresses a hope that it will lose no time in adopting measures for a redress of them, and doing full justice to the sufferers.

A Jeypore correspondent of the *Punjabi Akhbar*, of the 10th August, draws attention to the unlawful and oppressive behaviour of Moonshee Kummur Prasad, Superintendent of Survey in that state, and the undue partiality of the officers of the State in passing it by unnoticed on account of his being a *protégé* of the Prime Minister. The following instances are given in proof:—

(a) A suit for bribery, amounting to Rs. 25,000, was brought against him in the Tehseel, and after due enquiries, the *misl* was sent to the Royal Council, who, for reasons not known, remanded it to the Tehseel without passing any orders.

(b) One Mittho Tal, Moonserim in the Survey Department, was pinioned, severely beaten, and made to lie down beneath a bedstead for nine hours, after which he was placed in Futh Singh's custody, in which he is still; and all this for no other fault than that he stated the true facts before the Settlement Court in a case in which he was invited to give evidence. His brothers preferred a complaint of the oppression, and the disgrace inflicted on him, in the royal courts, but none of them took any notice of it.

(c) Reotee Ram, Ameen, was subjected to a similar torture, being made to sit for six hours on a hot stone in the sun.

(d) Several cases of embezzlement of the pay-money of Ameens were laid against him in courts, but were unheeded.

The *Pattiala Akhbar*, of the 12th August, gives credit to the local authorities for the aid rendered by them in order to

relieve the people from the distress in which they were involved in consequence of the recent heavy rains, which destroyed a large number of houses. Tents were provided for the sufferers, and the police did all in their power to help them in their calamity. The *Kotwal* is particularly praised for the services rendered by him on the occasion. The writer states, on personal evidence, that at night, in the midst of the rain, which was falling so furiously as to make it difficult for any one to step out of his house, he was busy in looking to the comfort of the poor who had become houseless.

The Odeypoor correspondent of the *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari*, of the same date, states that, in pursuance of the example set by the Maharana of making illegal exactions on the officers of the State (for particulars see p. 316, paras. 2—3 of the *Selections* for the week ending 20th June last), the Rao of Kurabur practised a similar oppression on his *Kamdars*, all of whom, together with their families, to the last woman and child, were kept in strict confinement, and were not released until they had satisfied the Rao's demands by paying Rs. 25,000. No plans were left untried to convey complaints of the oppression to the Maharana, but the latter, of course, turned a deaf ear to them, because he could not dare to censure in his Sirdars an act of which he himself has set a glaring example. The correspondent remarks that, unless the political agent of Mewar directs his attention to these abuses, there can be no hope that they will be put a stop to, and that the subjects of the State will get rid of their grievances.

The *Hindi Marwar Gazette*, of the same date, referring to the intention of the Maharajah of Indore to become a partner with Messrs. Hood, Winton, and Mills, contractors of the Holkar State Railway—a proposal which has been denounced by the public as being below the dignity of a Chief, and is said to have surprised Major-General Daly himself—remarks that, though the Maharajah deserves credit for having introduced several important reforms in his State (having set up a cloth machine, a work-house of carpentry, a mint, &c.), his sordid views are

causing a constant decline in trade in his State, so much so that his subjects finding the prospects of merchandise worse day by day, are quitting the State and settling themselves in Sindhia's territory. The editor warns the Holkar of his mistaken policy, and points out that the Chief of a State ought to attend to the interests of his subjects rather than confine his thoughts to his own gain, seeing that in the prosperity of the former consists the good of the State.

The *Naf'-ul-Azim*, of the 13th August, reports that a terrible fire recently broke out in Tonk, near Motee Bagh, which destroyed 170 houses, and burnt the hands and feet of two women. The Nawab granted Rs. 10,000 from the royal treasury to the sufferers in order to repair their loss.

Grain is dear, rain scanty, and the people in great distress.

The *Amir-ul-Akhbár*, of the 15th August, referring to the case of the robbers of Rampura (Sheikhawatee), noticed at pages 204-5 of the *Selections* for the week ending 23rd April, expresses his regret that, notwithstanding that the charges brought against them have been fully proved, and their misdoings are clear as noonday, they have been acquitted by the Jeypore Government, and have returned home unpunished to the great disappointment of the people of Loharoo and the police of Hissar, who had suffered very unjust and unmerciful treatment at their hands, and, consequently, hoped that the offenders would be subjected to a proper punishment. This has encouraged the robbers to pursue their lawless career with greater boldness and freedom. During the short time that has elapsed since their acquittal, two cases of theft of a camel have happened in Allah-ood-deenpore and Jhanjhra, in both of which the trace of the thieves was found to terminate at Rampura. Accordingly, Meer Abdool Qadir, Thanahdar of Booderah (Loharoo), asked for the surrender of the thieves and the restoration of the stolen property, but in vain.

The *Rajputána Social Science Congress Gazette*, of the 16th August, in its columns of local news, reports the prevalence of

thefts in the city (Jeypore). Several houses have been entirely stripped of the property contained in them, and only recently numerous cases of thefts happened in the course of a week, in one of which property valued at Rs. 15,000 was carried away. The police authorities are asked to direct their attention to the evil, and take steps for checking it.

#### C O M M E R C I A L .

The *Nur-ul-Absár*, of the 15th August, referring to the correspondence which passed between the Punjab Government and the officers of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, on the subject of the detention of the 4 P.M. down train on the Mooltan line for 13 hours, and the fact of the passengers having been kept locked up in the carriages all that time, mentioned by the *Koh-i-Nur* (*vide* foregoing number of the *Selections* under the heading "Commercial,") takes exception to the reply of the Agent to the Railway Company, that the statement of the *Koh-i-Nur* rested on no grounds. It is most unlikely, in the editor's opinion, that the editor of a Native newspaper, who bears no enmity to the company, but may rather be expected to be friendly and partial to it on account of deriving profit from it, various notices of the company being from time to time published in it, should have coined a statement of the kind against the company. It is improbable that a paper like the *Koh-i-Nur*, in which fictitious and absurd news never find a place, shoud have published the complaint unless some of those who had suffered from being confined in the carriages for 13 hours should have communicated the grievance to its editor, and popular report should have confirmed its truth.

The editor goes on to say that in a case such as the one in question, in which the Railway Company is personally interested, its statement ought not to be relied upon unless it be supported by external evidence, and to point out that Government ought in the first instance to have made inquiries from the company, and then to have caused a proclamation to be made at a few of the principal stations by which the train,

passed, to the effect that all persons who travelled by rail on such a date should present themselves before a public officer in order to make a deposition as to the times when they began their journey on that date, and when they reached their destination, as well as any accidents that may have befallen them in the course of the journey. By this plan the whole truth would have easily been elicited.

By the way, the editor remarks that complaints against railway companies are so frequent, that except in point of the speed with which a journey is travelled by means of railways, the Natives of India are never heard to speak in favour of this means of travelling in any other respect.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th August, invites attention to the unhealthiness of the building occupied by the Meerut Normal School, said to be due to its situation in a lowland and its vicinity to a branch canal, and rivulet which surrounds it on three sides. It is remarked that, though complaints of sickness among the inmates have been constantly heard since the time the building was made, it has been very prevalent since the last year. Some of the students, who remained sick for eleven months in succession last year, have not yet completely recovered at their homes; while in the present year no sooner were the admissions made than disease broke out, although there was no sickness at the time in the city and its environs.

If this state of things continues, the writer fears lest the fame of the unhealthiness of the institution should discourage persons from coming there to study, and the attendance at the school should fall off. If this happens the prospects of the institution will be materially injured, and the heavy sum spent by Government in its maintenance will bring no good. What effect the unhealthiness of the place has had on the students may be judged from the fact that out of a total attendance of 65, only 15 pupil-teachers were present on the 8th August.

Under these circumstances, the writer thinks Government should lose no time in adopting the necessary measures for setting things to rights. To forsake the school-house, which cost Rs. 50,000 in its erection, would be unadvisable, and he would, therefore, suggest that a competent English Doctor should be appointed on a suitable salary to attend the inmates, the present doctor on Rs. 10 a month being next to useless.

The *Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab*, of the 16th August, notices the order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to Mr. Sutcliffe of the Presidency College, Calcutta, desiring that officer to send to His Honor six of the able and well qualified students of that institution who have obtained degrees at the Calcutta University for nomination to offices of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on probation. The writer approves of the order, which he thinks to be a proof of the Lieutenant-Governor's being a great patron of learning; and he is of opinion that other Governments would do well to follow the example, seeing that it will serve as a great stimulus to the advancement of civilization in the country.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been received up to 24th August, 1872 :—

| No. | Name of Newspaper.       | Language.   | Locality.   | When Pub-<br>lished. | Date.       | Date<br>of Receipt. |
|-----|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1   | Dhawlpore Gazette,       | Urdu,       | Dhawlpore   | Weekly,<br>Ditto,    | July, 24th  | 1872.               |
| 2   | Koh-i-Tür, ...           | Ditto,      | Lahore      | Ditto,               | " 30th      | 23rd                |
| 3   | Nasín-i-Jounpore,        | Ditto,      | Jounpore    | Ditto,               | August, 6th | 19th                |
| 4   | Koh-i-Tür, ...           | Ditto,      | Lahore      | Ditto,               | " 6th       | 23rd                |
| 5   | Roznámecha, ...          | Ditto,      | Lucknow     | Daily,               | " 6th       | 24th                |
| 6   | Ditto,                   | Ditto,      | Ditto,      | Ditto,               | " 6th       | 24th                |
| 7   | Naiyir-i-Akbar,          | Ditto,      | Rijnoun     | Weekly,              | " 8th       | 20th                |
| 8   | Najm-ul-Akhbár,          | Ditto,      | Meerut,     | Ditto,               | " 8th       | 20th                |
| 9   | Roznámecha,              | Ditto,      | Lucknow     | Daily,               | " 8th       | 20th                |
| 10  | Ditto, ...               | Ditto,      | Ditto,      | Ditto,               | " 9th       | 21st                |
| 11  | Mayo Gazette,            | Ditto,      | Delhi,      | Tri-monthly,         | " 10th      | 14th                |
| 12  | Koh-i-Nur,               | Ditto,      | Lahore      | Weekly,              | " 10th      | 15th                |
| 13  | Panjáb Akhbár,           | Ditto,      | Ditto,      | Ditto,               | " 10th      | 15th                |
| 14  | Roznámecha, ...          | Ditto,      | Ditto,      | Daily,               | " 11th      | 24th                |
| 15  | Gwalior Gazette,         | Urdu-Hindi, | Lucknow,    | Weekly,              | " 11th      | 14th                |
| 16  | Dabdaba-i-Sikandari, ... | Urdu,       | Gwalior,    | Ditto,               | " 11th      | 15th                |
| 17  | Pattiala Akhbár, ...     | Ditto,      | Rampore,    | Ditto,               | " 12th      | 20th                |
| 18  | Hindi Márwár Gazette,    | Hindi,      | Pattiala,   | Ditto,               | " 12th      | 21st                |
| 19  | Urdu ditto,              | Urdu,       | Jodhpore,   | Ditto,               | " 12th      | 21st                |
| 20  | Sádiq-ul-Akhbár,         | Ditto,      | Ditto,      | Ditto,               | " 12th      | 21st                |
| 21  | Roznámecha, ...          | Ditto,      | Bhawulpore, | Ditto,               | " 12th      | 24th                |
| 22  | Oudh Akhbár,             | Ditto,      | Lucknow,    | Ditto,               | " 12th      | 19th                |
| 23  | Matla-i-Nur,             | Ditto,      | Ditto,      | Dit weekly,          | " 13th      | 18th                |
| 24  | Naf-ul-Azim,             | Arable,     | Oudh,       | Ditto,               | " 13th      | 19th                |
| 25  | Nasín-i-Jounpore,        | Urdu,       | Jounpore,   | Ditto,               | " 13th      | 23rd                |
| 26  | Koh-i-Tür, ...           | Ditto,      | Lahore,     | Daily,               | " 13th      | 24th                |
| 27  | Roznámecha, ...          | Ditto,      | Lucknow,    | Daily,               | " 13th      | 14th                |

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|----|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----------------|
| 28 | <i>Rohilkund Akhbár,</i>                          | ... | Moradabad, ...    | Bi-weekly, ...  |
| 29 | <i>Akhbár-i-Am,</i>                               | ... | Lahore, ...       | Weekly, ...     |
| 30 | <i>Roznámeha, ...</i>                             | ... | Lucknow, ...      | Daily, ...      |
| 31 | <i>Núr-ul-Absár,</i>                              | ... | Allahabad, ...    | Bi-monthly, ... |
| 32 | <i>Akhbár-i-Alam,</i>                             | ... | Meerut, ...       | Weekly, ...     |
| 33 | <i>Samaya Vinod,</i>                              | ... | Nynee Tal, ...    | Bi-monthly, ... |
| 34 | <i>Ab-i-Hayát-i-Hind,</i>                         | ... | Ditto, ...        | Ditto, ...      |
| 35 | <i>Almorah Akhbár,</i>                            | ... | Ditto, ...        | Ditto, ...      |
| 36 | <i>Mujíd-i-Am,</i>                                | ... | Urdu-Hindi, ...   | Urdu, ...       |
| 37 | <i>Amír-ul-Akhbár,</i>                            | ... | Ditto, ...        | Ditto, ...      |
| 38 | <i>Vidyá Vilás,</i>                               | ... | Ditto, ...        | Ditto, ...      |
| 39 | <i>Khurshid-i-Jahánánáb,</i>                      | ... | Urdu-Dogrit, ...  | Urdu, ...       |
| 40 | <i>Mukhib-i-Márwár,</i>                           | ... | Urdu-Hindi, ...   | Urdu, ...       |
| 41 | <i>Rifáh-i-Khaláiq,</i>                           | ... | Urdu, ...         | Urdu, ...       |
| 42 | <i>Roznámeha,</i>                                 | ... | Ditto, ...        | Ditto, ...      |
| 43 | <i>Oudh Akhbár,</i>                               | ... | Ditto, ...        | Ditto, ...      |
| 44 | <i>Mukhibir-i-Sádīq,</i>                          | ... | Ditto, ...        | Ditto, ...      |
| 45 | <i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i>                | ... | Urdu-English, ... | Urdu, ...       |
| 46 | <i>Lawrence Gazette,</i>                          | ... | Ditto, ...        | Ditto, ...      |
| 47 | <i>Jalwa-i-Tür,</i>                               | ... | Ditto, ...        | Ditto, ...      |
| 48 | <i>Kkair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,</i>                      | ... | Ditto, ...        | Ditto, ...      |
| 49 | <i>Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,</i>                 | ... | Ditto, ...        | Ditto, ...      |
| 50 | <i>Rajputána Social Science Congress Gazette.</i> | ... | Ditto, ...        | Ditto, ...      |
| 51 | <i>Lauh-i-Mahfúz,</i>                             | ... | Moradabad, ...    | Ditto, ...      |
| 52 | <i>Roznámeha,</i>                                 | ... | Lucknow, ...      | Daily, ...      |
| 53 | <i>Meerut Gazette,</i>                            | ... | Meerut, ...       | Weekly, ...     |
| 54 | <i>Urdu Delhi Gazette,</i>                        | ... | Agra, ...         | Ditto, ...      |
| 55 | <i>Rohilkund Akhbár,</i>                          | ... | Moradabad, ...    | Bi-weekly, ...  |
| 56 | <i>Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,</i>                   | ... | Lucknow, ...      | Weekly, ...     |
| 57 | <i>Kavi Váchan Sudhá,</i>                         | ... | Hindi, ...        | Bi-monthly, ... |
| 58 | <i>Roznámeha,</i>                                 | ... | Urdu, ...         | Daily, ...      |
| 59 | <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbár,</i>                           | ... | Ditto, ...        | Weekly, ...     |
| 60 | <i>Roznámeha,</i>                                 | ... | Ditto, ...        | Daily, ...      |

| No. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER.                         | LANGUAGE.  | LOCALITY. | WHEN PUBLISHED.  | DATE.         | DATE.<br>OF RECEIPT. |
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| 61  | <i>Matta-i-Nir,</i>                        | ...        | Urdu,     | Weekly, ...      | August, 20th  | 1872.                |
| 62  | <i>Agra Akhbár,</i>                        | ...        | Ditto,    | Tri-monthly, ... | " 20th        | Augst, 23rd          |
| 63  | <i>Muir Gazette,</i>                       | ...        | Ditto,    | Weekly, ...      | " 24th        | " 24th               |
| 64  | <i>Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq,</i>                   | ...        | Ditto,    | Not fixed, ...   | " 20th        | " 24th               |
| 65  | <i>Roznáma,</i>                            | ...        | Ditto,    | Daily, ...       | " 20th        | " 24th               |
| 66  | <i>Ditto,</i>                              | ...        | Ditto,    | Ditto, ...       | " 21st        | " 24th               |
| 67  | <i>Akhbár-i-Am,</i>                        | ...        | Ditto,    | Lahore, ...      | " 21st        | " 24th               |
| 68  | <i>Supplement to Lawrence Gazette,</i> ... | Ditto, ... | Ditto,    | Meerut, ...      | 3rd week, ... | 19th                 |

ALLAHABAD: }  
The 31st August, 1872. }

SOHAN LAL,  
*Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*